## BANK PANIC IN CHICAGO.

FOUR BANKS CLOSE THEIR DOORS ON DEPOSITORS.

A Run on a Fifth and Signs of Runs at Two Others-The Fallure of the National Bank of Illinois the Beginning of the Trouble-Eckels Censures IIS Officers, CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-The National Bank of Illinois closed its doors this morning as a result of its being suspended from membership in the Clearing House Association of Chicago, Three other banks were forced to close on account of the suspension of the Illinois National. They were E. S. Dreyer & Co., Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, and the small Roseland Bank, at Michigan avenue and 108th street, was closed on a judgment for \$600 and a receiver was asked for. There was, moreover, a run on the Garden City Bank. The three priwate banks that falled were connected intimate ly with the Illinois National, and did their Clearing House business through it. The following banks also cleared through the Illinois National: Farson, Leach & Co., Garden City, Greenebaum Sons, E. P. Haase & Co., Interna tional, Leopold Mayer & Co., Oakland National, Oak Park State, W. G. Stoughton & Co., West Side Bank, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Adams Express Bank, and cashiers' checks on Drovers' Na-

On the announcement that the National Bank of Illinois had been suspended from the Clearing House, all these banks except Drever, Farson Leach, Wasmansdorff, and one other immediately made other arrangements for clearing While Dreyer and Wasmansdorff passed into the hands of receivers, Farson, Leach & Co. continued to do business.

Regarding the condition of the National Bank of Illinois, it is stated that about 45 per cent. of its current deposits of \$13,000,000 are on hand, and that there is a prospect that the de-positors will be paid in full. A rough estimate of the affairs of Dreyer's bank shows liabilities of \$1,200,000 and assets of \$1,600,000. Wasmansdorff's affairs are stated to show liabilities of \$450,000, with assets of \$650,000.

The closing of the National Bank of Illinois was decided upon by the directors at 6 o'clock last night, after the bank had been suspended from the Clearing House Association of Chicago at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee held at the home of Elbridge G. Keith.

The cause of the suspension, as given in the resolutions adopted by the Clearing House Committee, is "unwarrantable and injudicious loans," through which "the capital and surplus of said bank is seriously imperilled, if not absolutely lost." At the last statement of the bank its capital was shown to be \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$1,000,000. One reason it is thought probable that none of the depositors will suffer much loss by the susension, is that the bankers who were present at the meeting of the committee have recommended for consideration the proposition to advance 75 per cent, on all adjusted claims against the National Bank of Illinois. In addition to this they have agreed to use their influence with all other members of the Clearing House Association to accept all such claims as

House Association to accept all such claims as collateral at the same ratio.

The Clearing House Committee met a little after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after discussion of the bank's affairs, in which every phase of its condition was carefully gone over, the decision was reached that the institution should be suspended from membership in the Clearing House Association. The formal statement of reasons for this action was as follows:

"The attention of the committee has been lately called to the administration of the affairs of the National Bank of Illinois, and it now appears through statements made to this committee by one of the Vice-Presidents of said bank and from the reports of the National Bank Examiner that by reason of unwarrantable and injudicious loans the capital and surplus of rail bank is seriously imperiled if not entirely lost."

To the resolution deciding the suspension, the committee added:

committee added:
"In taking this action the committee deem it proper to say:

"1. That the cash resources of the bank are within the requirement of the law, and if as a result of this action said bank should suspend payment and liquidate its liabilities a large and speedy dividend will be made available to

speedy dividend will be made available to creditors.

"2. It is the declared opinion of the officers and directors of the bank that its resources are ample to pay all of its liabilities in full, 100 cents to the dollar, and it is the opinion of this committee that adjusted claims against said bank may be considered ample collateral security for loans at 75 per centum of their face value, and in event of liquidation by said bank we will recommend to the associated banks an arrangement whereby such loans may be made available to creditors of said bank as their convenience may require."

Immediately after the action of the committee the Board of Directors of the bank held a meeting and decided to close the doors. The bank examiner was notified, and this morning he took charge of the books and papers. The condition of the bank at the close of business on Oct. 6, 1896, as shown in the official report, was as follows:

as follows:	CRCES.	
Loans and discounts		\$9,199,542.21 81,904.02
Overdrafts. United States bonds, to secure circulation, par value. Other bonds Ren estate Redemption fund with United States		50,000.00 181,200.00 91,248.00
Treasurer (5 per cent of	circulation).	2,250.00
Cash	ASSETS. 12,489,825.60	
Exchanges for Clearing	2,022,739.29	
House	469,139.42	
Treasurer	2,000.00	\$4,983,202.31
Total		\$14,589,442,14
LIABII	LITIES.	
Capital stock paid in Burplus fund	anding	1,000,000,00 15,213,45 45,000,00
DEPO	SITS.	

... 814,539,448.14

exceptional.
George Schneider, President of the bank, is at his home sick. He was formerly the publisher of the Blinnis Stacks-Zeitung.
Lyman J. Gare, President of the First National Bank, said concerning the National Bank of Illinois suspension:

spreading out. If there is one black sheep in the flock that is no indication that all are of the same color. The fact that there is one list is not sufficient assurance that we are all lists. True, we expected the election of McKinley would bring good times and stable financial conditions in its wake. There is no reason as yet to doubt that belief. McKinley's Administration, or rather his election, cannot prevent the results of mismanagment. Nothing can cure a situation in which bad loans and bad management generally are at fault. It would be unjust to say that the temporary disquiet is confined to all the banks dependent on and clearing through the National Bank of Illinois. It cannot be denied that these failures will have a discoursing effect. They certainly will not be conducive to any good. There is something gained, however, by the fact that such an institution is out of the War. Channey, J. Blair, President of the Merchants' National; Byron L. Smith, President of the Northern Trust Company, and other conspicuous bankers, were unanimous in saying that the suspension was a serious blow, one of the hardest, in fact, that this State has had in many years.

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sous bankers, were unanimous in saying that the suspension was a serious blow, one of the hardsel, in fact, that this State has had in many years.

The bank will remain in the hands of the National Bank examiners, by order of Comptroller Eckels, until the affairs are in such form that depositors and stockholders may be cared for. It is announced to-night that the Clearing House Association will take steps looking to the immediate payment of a large dividend, and that 75 per cent may be advanced on certificates of deposit.

The National Bank of Illinois is the second largest national hank and one of the oldest and beat known of the national banking institutions in Chicago. It was organized in 1871 and successfully passed through the fire, the panic of 1873, and all the financial disturbances since. The Eastern correspondents of the bank are the Mercantile National Bank of New York, the Shawmut National Bank of Philisdelphia.

At 10 o'clock this morning a large crowd gathered round the doors of the National Bank of Illinois, On the large door leading to the counting room the following notice was posted; "This bank is in the bands of the National Bank is lin the controlors were notices from depositors of the bank, stating that checks given on the bank on Saturday would be paid by the signers.

Judge Freeman has appointed the Security Title and Trust Company receiver for E. S. Dreyer & Co. and Wasmansdorff & Heinemann. The receiver for Drever & Co. was appointed on a bill filed by E. S. Dreyer in the Superior Court this morning, asking for a dissolution of the partnership and a distribution of the assets. Robert Berger was made defondant. The Court was told that the assets were \$1,500,000 and the labilities \$1,250,000. The bill says, that the partnership and a distribution of the assets as to the manner in which it is to be done. The bill also easy that the partners have agreed to close up the business, but have been unable to agree as to the manner in which it is to be done. The bill says and unless the assets are

that institution could get no information as to the failure.
The receiver for the firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann was appointed at the request of Otto Wasmansdorff, senior member of the firm. He appeared in the Superior Court and named his partner, William Heinemann, as detendant. The assets are given at \$350,000, with liabilities of \$415,000. The complaint says that a receiver can administer the assets so as to produce a surplus of about \$100,000. Hoth failures are the direct outcome of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois.

The Roseland Bank is a small concern with about 250 depositors among the Pullman employees and others in the vicinity of Pullman. Frederick Niersema is the President.
Warrants were sworn out this afternoon by

Prederick Niersems is the President.

Warrants were sworn out this afternoon by David Priest for the arrest of Otto Wasmansdorff and William Heinemann. He charges that they received deposits on Saturday in violation of the laws amplying to private banks. They are charged with embezzlement.

The city of Chicago has half a million of dollars tied up by the Illinois National failure, but it will suffer no embarrassment in consequence. The West Park Roard and \$300,000 on deposit with Dreyer & Co. and will be hampered in its operations unless a handsome dividend is soon declared.

During the day a run began on the Garden.

in its operations unless a handsome dividend is soon declared.

During the day a run began on the Garden City Bank, which cleared through the Illinois National. About 250 depositors got their money. This evening the bank officials announced that they had \$2,000,000 in cash to ray all depositors who wanted their money. There is little excitement over the failures, as it is believed liabilities will all be met and no more suspensions are looked for, though one or two more may occur.

At the Illinois Trust and Savings and American Trust and Savings banks there were small lines of men and women who were analous to get their money in hand, and the bank officials were glad to pay it out, as the withdrawais in the savings departments meant a gain of interest money, which would be due on Jan. 1. Both banks are regarded as financially impregnable.

WASHINGTON Dec. 21—Computables Estads

Washington, Dec. 21.—Comptroller Eckels
Washington, Dec. 21.—Comptroller Eckels Washington, Bec. 21.—Compitolist recease to-day gave out a statement in which he said:
"The Clearing House Committee of Chicago have advised me through the examiner that the Clearing House will immediately advance 75 per cent, of the face of approved chaims and thus give creditors of the bank immediate relief and prevent unnecessary disturbance of business.

The failure of the bank is due to injudictious. "The failure of the bank is due to injudicious, reckless, and imprudent methods, followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same, and over their individual signature they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition. The largest source of failure is the bank's holdings of the Calumet Electric Hallway stock, the full amount of which can not now be stated, for it is discovered that a part of such holdings was not made to appear on the books, but concealed in another account. This and other large and doubtful loans had been called by special letter to the attention of the officers and directors and specific improvement promised a year since. In June last on the surface there had been made and other large and doubtful loans had been called by special letter to the attention of the officers and directors and specific improvement promised a year since. In June last on the surface there had been made an improvement, but when flank Examiner Mc-Keon on Nov. 30 examined the bank he found that the books showed that the loan to the Calumet Electric Company and other similar loans had been increased and the promises of officers and directors had not been carried out. Upon this report 1 prepared a letter andressed to the President and directors, which I sent to the examiner on Dec. 14 to be read to them at a meeting called for this purpose. This letter reviewed at length the condition of the bank and the failure of the promises made to be fulfilled.

"In view of everything, I am convinced that the Clearing House Committee acted judiciously. The management on the part of the officers and directors has been, to state it mildly, grossly negligent. The liabilities of the bank are large, but by careful and judicious management the loss entailed upon creditors need not be large, if any. Every measure will be taken by the Clearing House and the Compitoller's office and unnecessary money stringency.

"A large amount of difficulty can be prevented if those depending upon the banks of Chicago and elsewhere affected by this bank's fallure use good judgment and do not work themselves into a state of panic. Other banks can be made to fall only through those having funds with them becoming frightened and making unnecessary demands. On the other hand, the banks ought to be careful and prudent in not unnecessarily calling the leans of their business customers."

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The Independence National Bank of this city, which was the Philadelphia correspondent of the National Bank of this city, which was the Philadelphia correspondent of the National Bank of this city, which was the Philadelphia correspondent of the National Bank of the national Bank of this city, which was the Philadelphia correspondent of the N

bank's Eastern funds. The New York bankers who discussed the failure of the National Bank of Illinois of Chicago yesteriay did so with very little patience. They said it was demonstrated by the report of the Clearing House Committee of Chicago that the bank was in fine condition, and that with a little assistance from the Chicago Clearing House it could have been tided over, even though some of its loans have been of an injudicious character, especially the loans to the Calumet Electric Railway Company. It was pointed out yesterday that Chicago has always boasted of its civic pride, while New York has not, and yet the New York Clearing House Association, it was held, would not permit one of its banks that was in as good condition as the National Bank of Illinois to go under. The Mercantile National Bank of Illinois, and President F. B. Schenck of that institution said that the news of the failure was a complete surprise to him. He added that he had all along believed that the National Bank of Illinois was in a splendid condition, and in any event the Mercantile National Hank would be entirely unaffected by the failure. Mr. Schenck continued:

"The National Bank of Illinois had a yery

Mercantile National Hank would be entirely unaffected by the failure. Mr. Schonck continued:

"The National Bank of Illinois had a very valuable account with us. They owe us nothing, excepting for a few small notes in their hands for collection for our account."

The Chicago bank has always been very favorably known in New York city; but it was apparent that the managers of the bank had been somewhat injudicious in its loans. Farson & Leach, at 2 Wall street, were interested in the failure of the Chicago bank, for the reason that John Farson, senior member of the firm, is President of the Chicago bank, for the reason that John Farson, senior member of the fam, is President of the Chicago bank for the said to have made large loans. Mr. Farson was not in town yesterday, but his partner. Arthur D. Leach, admitted that the Calumet Electric Railway Company had been heavily involved in the affairs of the bank, and Mr. Leach said that he had just returned from Chicago, and for that matter had a long talk with the bank people in the Windy City on Saturday. It was the universal comment of Wall street yesterday, among those who said they were conversant with the bank's affairs, that interesting details were sure to come out of the bank's is affairs, that interesting details were sure to come out of the bank's safaire.

of the Illinois Stants-Zeitung.

In J. Gare, President of the First NaBank, said concerning the National Bank
als sampension:

Solvent of the Mark's failure.

The demand for currency from Chicago on New York yesterday was immense. Over
\$3,000,000 in currency was shipped to Chicago
by the banks, \$230,000 sione being sent by the
Sub-Treasury.

PEACHES ON M'LAUGHLIN. WINDLER VALENTINE MAKES AN ALL-DAY STATEMENT.

Most of It Held Back Until the Trial of McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton, but Here Is Some of It, Including a Swindle in Which Tameen Was Made Use Of. William E. Valentine, the forger and check citer, who is serving a term of ten years in the Kings county penitentiary, made a new confession yesterday in the District Attorney's office in this city, telling what he knew about Charles McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton, who are in the Tombs awaiting trial on charges of swindling. Valentine was brought over from the Kings county penitentlary at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Osborne until half past 6 o'clock last night. His story was taken down by a stenographer in the presence of four detectives and three attaches of the District Attorney's office.

He said he was born in Hempstead, L. I., in

1860, and left there when he was 10 years old to study law in the office of Benjamin Downing. afterward District Attorney of Queens county. "My father wanted me to study for the minstry." he said, "and I'm sorry now I didn't take the old man's advice. However, I started In to do it. I studied the Bible clear through and read a number of works on theology. But I wasn't cut out for a minister, and I told that to the Rev. Mr. Fink, who was coaching me. I drifted over to New York, went into the station ery business, on Broadway, then moved to Nassau street. In '84 I met a relative of C. C. Shayne, the furrier, and he induced me to go into the fur business. We acted on

sau street. In '84 I met a relative of C. C. Shayne, the furrier, and he induced me to go into the fur business. We acted on the square and made plenty of money in Philadelphia. Then we did business in small country towns and advertised extensively, taking entire pages in the country newspapers. We were whooping things up on the level when we were robbed of \$8,000 in cash and that caused us to fail.

"I went to Brooklyn and got a job as superintendent for a builder named Bededi. He failed. Then I started in the building line on my own hook. I failed. After that I got acquainted with a man named Wallers trying to raise a second morigage on some property I owned. The deal dim't go through. Walters was posing as a lawyer, and later got into trouble and was arrested for purioning his client's money. Whise he was in Raymond street jail I went to see him. He pronosed a job which he said would get him out. It was to draw up ante-dated notes for the money due his client, and I was to endorse the hotes. I endorsed them. They were worthless, but the game worked and Walters got out of jail."

Valentine then told of other schemes by which he had swindled people, and finally related the story of his connection with John Bough, James G. Wilson, J. H. Baker & Co., and George Tragidis. The story has been printed in The Sin.

When asked If he was acquainted with Swindler Dutton or Charles Knoche, both of whom were recently convicted of swindling, Valentine said he did not know either.

"They and Behrens & Co. were friends of McLaughlin. McLaughlin put up a nice game once on Sheriff Tamsen. He saw an advertisement stating that two Englishmen wanted to sell's house full of furniture at 5 East Thirtieth street. McLaughlin put up a nice game once on Sheriff Tamsen. He saw an advertisement stating that two Englishmen wonted to sell's house full of furniture in house No. 5 East Thirtieth street. He exhibited his receipt and was told to go up and selze the furniture. He got a couple of deputy sheriffs and three bit vans and was to do

ond. In return he got his replevin papers en-orsed, and a squad of Sherif Tamsen's men-sleped take away the Englishmen's furniture the three big vans. He thought that a good Valentine told many other stories about McLaughlin, but they will probably be kept from the public until McLaughlin is put on trial.

A BLAST AT WEEHAWKEN POLICE.

Judge Hadspeth Says They Permit Gam bling at "Little Monte Carlo." At the opening of the General Sessions Court in Jersey City yesterday morning Judge Huds-peth said that the attention of the Court had been called to the fact that pool selling and various other forms of gambling had been resumed at "Little Monte Carlo," the place under the bluff near the Weekawken Ferry, which was suppressed several months ago. The place is owned, so it is alleged, by Mrs. Hindernagle, mother of Freeholder Philip Bindernagle. Bindernagle was convicted of keeping a gambling resort there, and sentenced to one year in State prison. He appealed from his conviction and sentence, and is now awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. After his conviction he was reflected to the Board of Freeholders. He is personnily popular, and the inhabitants assert that his business contributes to the town's

that his business contributes to the town's presperity.

Judge Hindspeth said: "The attention of the Court has been directed to the fact that a notorious gambling den has been reopened. I refer to the place known as "Little Mente Carlo." at Weehawken. Investigation shows that gambling is being carried on at this notorious place openly and publicly. The Court has only one opinion about it and that is that the police are fully aware of this gambling and that it is being carried on with their cognizance. The Court now takes the opportunity to state that if steps are not taken by the Weehawken police to close that den I shall present the facts to the Grand Jury so that action can be taken. I have also seen Sheriff Heller and asked him what he knew about it. He said the first intimation he received of it was through the newspapers."

"I sent two officers there on Saturday." Interrupted Fresecutor Winfield, and I intend that arrests will be made to-day. I know that the statement about Bindermaple's place being open is true. My officers had great difficulty in getting into the place. One of the men who was in charge told the others not to mind the officers, but to go right along with the business." I fin the aftermoon Justice of the Peace Maes was summoned to Prosecutor Winfield, office the took a complaint against John Leonard, the ostensible manager of the Bleged gambling resort. The complaint was made by Constable "Jack" Graham. Constable Graham and his brother Abram went to "Little Monte Carlo" on Saturday afternoon under instructions from Prosecutor Winfield. On their return they reported to Mr. Winfield that they were obliced to force their way in. The constable Graham and his brother Abram went to "Little Monte Carlo" on Saturday afternoon under instructions from Prosecutor Winfield. On their return they reported to admit him. Constable Graham drew his revolver and forced an entrance. The propie in the place began to jump out of the windows although nofficer he nor his brother attempted to make any arrests. Gra preseperity.
Judge iludspeth said: "The attention of the Court has been directed to the fact that a noto-

KILLED IN A STREET FIGHT.

Campion's Skutt Fractured when Gore Michael Gore of 99 Madison street was held without bail yesterday by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of having caused the death of James Campion, who tied in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning.

The two men, while drinking in a Raines law hotel at 180 Park row Sunday night, got into a quarrel. Gore invited Campion to step outside and fight it out. Campion accepted the invitation, and the two men engaged in a lively set-to. During the fight Gore struck Campion a blow which knocked him down. Campion's head struck the curb, fracturing the skull.

Matches and Biscuit on the Consolidated. They are about to get a new hustle on the onsolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. William F. Daniel of 30 Broad street, a member of the institution, requested yesterday that Diamond Match and New York Biscult stock hamond Match and New York Bleent story, be put on the list so that the boys can take a whack at them. These two stocks within the last eight months have made things lively all around; the fluctuations in them have been sharp and brisk enough to suit the sturdiest character. But it was said yesterday if the Consolidated brokers can get any fun out of them they are perfectly welcome to it.

Hood's Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take easy operate, silent but certain. Sold by druggists. 25 cents.

Holiday Sale of Oriental Rugs.

Daghestan and Karabagh Rugs, \$4, \$5 & \$6, Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE DANCE OF THE PATRIARCHS It Was Held Last Evening at the Walders for the First Time

For the past twenty-five years the Patriarche have given their dances at Delmonico's. Last night a change was made, and the big ballroom at the Waldorf was the scene of the festivity. The beauty and brilliancy of the room and its profuse floral decorations were greatly admired. The mirrors at the northern end were framed a foot deep in American Beauty roses, stems, and leaves, and on the ivory-tinted rich silk curtains over the windows on the western end were delicately netted feathery asparagus vines. Suspended from the brackets, on which the incanlescent lights are clustered, were big straw hats heaped in shower fashion with Bridesmaid roses, the sprays of the flowers reaching to the

About and beneath the balcony not a bit of ceiling or woodwork was visible; all was covered with vines and Florida foliage, and roses were everywhere. The eastern side of the room was covered with asparagus vines and pink roses. Lander's orchestra was stationed in the balcony, and alternated in playing with the Walderf orchestra. The following was Lan-

Н	mer a drager of anneog.
	Waltz Gelsha Two step El Capitan
	Waitz Kantaka Polka Herzen's Konigen
Ì	Waits Spring Flowers Waitz Frau schau Wehre
	Polka Cotton Pickers
	Waltz Les Blondes Deux Temps Victorieuse
	It was close on to 1 o'clock when the maitre

l'hotel announced supper. James P. Kernochan, W. Watts Sherman, and William C. Whitney, who form the Patriarchs Committee, led the way. This was through the Oriental and Louis Quinze parlors, to the big dining room on the Fifth avenue side. There were about 350 person all told seated at the small tables, all of which were prettily trimmed, and had covers

which were prettily trimmed, and had covers for four, six, or eight persons.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., led the coullon, and Mrs. Ed-mund L. Baylies was his partner. She wore a gown of light blue satin, with skirt eiaborately embroidered with sliver butterflies. The waist was of blue chiffon. Her ornaments were dia-monds. During the favor figures a number of French gewgaws, including artificial flowers, were given out.

monds. During the favor figures a number of French gewgaws, including artificial flowers, were given out.

Among the many handsome gowns noticed was that of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who wore a pale gray satin, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore a white satin gown, with much lace on the corsage, and several diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frederic Nellson was in white satin, with a number of diamond ornaments on the corsage. Mrs. Frederick D. Grant wore yellow velvet with brown trimming. Miss Julia Grant was in oink satin and chiffon. Mrs. Henry G. Trevor wore a white satin gown with silver embroidery. Mrs. Charles H. Marshall was attired in orimson velvet with white lace. Mrs. Clement C. Moare's handsome pink satin gown was lavisbly trimmed with white lace. Mrs. Clement C. Moare's handsome pink satin gown of white satin with black velvet. Mrs. John C. Westervelt was in black tulle over satin with jet, and diamond ornaments, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church was in blue velvet. Miss Angelira Schuyler Church was in white silk with goffered chiffon and gold girdle. Mrs. Charles H. Marshall was in crimon velvet with white lace. Mrs. Robert M. Thompson wore a white satin with trimming of old English point lace. Miss Rotth M. Thompson wore a white satin with trimming of old English point lace. Miss Rettha Munde was in white moirs, Mrs. George H. De Forest in white satin procaded with silver flowers. Miss Cutting in rose satin and tulic, with red roses, Miss Madeline Cutting in bue satin had embroidered chiffon, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman in white spangled satin.

The present list of Patriarchs includes John

chiffon, and Ars. James white spangled satin.

The present list of Patriarchs includes John Jacob Astor, Edmund L. Baylles, August Belmont, Heber R. Bishop, George S. Bowdoin, James Abercrombie Burden, William A. Duer, James Abercrombie & W. Bayard Cutting, S. James Abererombie Burden, William A. Duer, Sir Roderick & ameron, W. Bayard Cutting, S. Yan Rensselaer Cruger, Charles D. Dickey, Hamilton Fish, Frederic Gallatin, John Lyon Gardiner, Elbridge T. Gerry, William Gihon, Robert Goelet, Ogden Goelet, J. Hooker Hamersley, George Griswoid Hasen, Adrian Iselin, Columbus O'D. Iselin, Bradish Johnson, James P. Kernochan, Charles Lanier, Woodbury G. Langdon, Edward Livingston, Bradley Martin, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Cothout, William Cruger Pell, Whitelaw Reid, William Rinelander, J. Hampton Robb, James A. Roosevelt, Eugene Schieffelin, W. Watts Sherman, Byam K. Stevens, John Steward, Jr., Anson Phelps Stokes, Edward N. Tailer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James M. Waterbury, Engene L. Winthrop, William C. Whitney, Orme Wilson, Buchanan Winthrop, William Rhinelander Stewart, and Johnston Livingston. There were several absentees on the list last night, including Ogden Goelet, Robert Goelet, Bradley Martin, Whitelaw Reid, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

GOLDSMITH FIRE MYSTERY.

Fire Marshal Hollister Looking for Woman Who May Throw Light on It. There was a crowd of curious people all day yesterday in front of the house at 514 East Fifty-eighth street, where Aaron Goldsmith, his wife, and three children were burned to death on Sunday evening. Early in the day a pair of half-burned trousers belonging to Mr. Goldsmith was picked up by Policeman Killduff. In the pockets were \$38 and some cents. Later, Acting Captain Kelly and a wardman from the East Fifty-first street station took from the house a lot of jewelry, silverware, and other articles of value, including some more money The lot, valued at \$2,000, included several articles set with diamonds and other precious stones, which, protected in cases, were comparatively uninjured. There were half a dozen tively uninjured. There were half a dozen rings, four bracelets, a necklace, a locket, a breast pin, a watch, and a diamond encrusted butterfly.

There were many speculations as to why the servant, Mary itoska, was the only one to make her escape from the burning building. She jumped from the second-floor window to a snow bank in the rear yard and was scarcely harmed. She said yesterday at the East Fifty-first street police station that Mrs. Goldsmith was behind her when she jumped and intended following her, she thought.

Fire Marshal Hollister is having the fire carefully investigated. He is inclined to look at it

Fire Marshal Hollister is having the fire carefolly investigates. He is inclined to look at it
with suspicion because of a story told him by
one of his assistants, whose name he would not
teil. The Assistants, whose name he would not
teil. The Assistant Fire Marshal in question
told Mr. Hollister that while he was standing at
the corner of Avenue A and Fifty-eighth street
a woman walked up to him and said:

"There is a lire up the street and people are
in danger. You had better go up and see what
is wrong."

The unknown woman, according to the
Marshal, appeared perfectly unconcerned and
betrayed no excitoment whatever. She was lost
in the 'rowd which subsequently collected, and
all efforts to find her were in vain. It is thought
that the woman may be able to throw some
light on the fire, and search is being made for
her.

It Was Helped Along on the Stolen Family

On Dec. 8 jewelry valued at \$300, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Payne, was stolen from their me at 56 Raymond street, Brooklyn, It included diamond earrings, a gold watch and chain, and two rings. The detectives fixed upon Wesley Payne, the 19-year-old son of the owners of the jewelry, as the thief, but he disappeared before they had a chance to arrest him

peared before they had a chance to arrest him. They found, so they aliege, that he had pawned the lewelry in this city for \$100 and started off on a racket.

While doing the Tenderloin he was arrested and sent up for ten days for flourishing a revolver. Yesterday a Brocklyn detective called at the Tombs and identified him. He was rearrested directly after his release in the afternoon and taken to Brocklyn. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Court to-day.

ORTHOPÆDIC'S X-RAYROOM

PHYSICIANS GENERALLY TO USE IT

Onests at the Opening of the New Pavillon, Which Increases the Capacity of the Hospital One-Third, Have an Oppor-tunity to See the Bones in Their Hands, The new pavillon of the New York Orthopsedle Hospital and Dispensary, by which the capacity of the institution has been increased one-third, was opened for inspection yesterday, when the annual reception of the supervisors and trustees was held. The new building was erected last summer. It is five stories high and fire-proof. The basement contains a ventilating apparatus, by means of which heated or cooled air may be sent through the different wards of the hospital. On the first floor of the addition are a meeting room for the trustees, a storeroom for drugs, and quarters for nurses. The children's dining room is on the second floor, and the third and fourth are given up to wards. On the top floor are nurses' quarters and a big playroom for the children.

With the addition of the new building a number of other changes have been made in the hospital. A new operating room, which is a model one for the purposes to which it will be put, has been fitted up, and is now ready for use, The greatest care has been employed to prevent infection. The floor and benches for students are of stone, and the walls and floor are curved where they come together to prevent any accuhave been used for all the fittings of the room and for the operating table. The operating room was the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan and the furnishings of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

Another new feature which the trustees expect will be of the greatest value is a Roentgen ray apparatus which has been placed in a small dark room on the first floor. This was in running order yesterday and was exhibited to the guests, who had an opportunity to look at the bones in their own hands and to inspect the contents of their pocketbooks. An entire new electric plant has been put in to operate this apparatus and to furnish a current for lighting. The Roentgen ray apparatus will be run by a dynamo hereafter, but yesterday a storage battery was used for its yeaternay a storage battery was used for its exhibition. An operating table will be placed in one corner of the room, and the apparatus will be used for examining the deformities of the patients and for photographing them to facilitate their treatment. Arrangements will be made by which physicians generally may have the use of this apparatus and room at certain hours.

tain hours.

In the basement of the hospital is a workstop in which are made the mechanical appliances used in treatment, both for the patients
in the hospital and for those treated outside, in the hospital and for those treated outsile, since last year a new ward has been constructed for the reception of patients having infectious diseases. It is entirely isolated from the rest of the hospital, and 'can be entered only from out doors. In another part of the hospital is a hydraulic massage apparatus, in which the patient is immersed and the treatment is given by means of jets of water. This is said to be greatly superior to the ordinary method of massage.

massage.

In his sumual report submitted to the supervisors and trustees vesterday Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, the surgeon-ha-chief, said:

"Your institution stands as the exponent of legitmate orthopadic practice. Until recently it has been hampered by the lack of proper facilities in the full performance of its work. During this time it has striven patiently and persistently to develop the much-neglected side of deformity surgery hamply, the unattractive

cliffies in the full performance of its work. During this time it has striven patiently and persistently to develop the much-neglected side of deformity surgery, namely, the unattractive mechanical side. The addition of an operating room simply enables us to treat our patients from both an operative and mechanical standpoint. It does not mean that the operative side will be developed at the expense of the mechanical work. It does not mean that there is any danger of your hospital being known as a general hospital, where all, or even mans, of the operations of surgery are to be performed. If it becomes necessary for us to operate to overcome autoformity and the patient requires special orthopsedic care after operation, we propose to operate, but all other satients requires special orthopsedic care after operation, we propose to operate but all other satients requires possed of operate they belong."

The number of persons treated in the year covered by the report was 3,023, an increase of 340 over the previous year. The number of visits made to the dispensary was 18,738, and 1,200 visits were made by the out-door visiting surgeon at the residences of patients. Apparatus was furnished to patients at a cost of \$4,284.15, against which \$4,011.71 was collected from patients who could afford to pay.

The foundation of the orthopsic hospital dates back to 1873, aithough for seven years before that it had been established as a dispensary. The principal founders of the hospital were Theodore Rouseveit, father of the Police Commissioner; James Brown, Howard Potter, and John L. Asphuwall. The dispensary had occupied the dwelling inouse at 124 East Fifty-ninth street, and to this was added a live-story building on the adjoining lot, the gift of Mrs. William D. Sloane. This is known as the Sloane pavilion. In 1890 the next house came into the market, and the institution being in need of funds the property was purchased by Dr. Shafler, who afterward sold it to the trustees at cost. On this properity the new building was erect

On this property the new bullding was erected at a cost of \$37,000, the gift of an anonymous contributor.

The present supervisors of the institution are: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Fresident, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight, Collier, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight, Collier, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss C. De Forest, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr. Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Holand Redmond, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William B. Soane, Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. William D. Soane, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. J. H. Warren, Mrs. H. Waiter Webb, and Miss Whitney. The trustees are: O. Egerton Schmidt, President: C. T. Barney, Louis V. Bright, Prescott Hall Butler, Eaward Severin Clark, M. Dwight Collier, Eaward Severin Clark, M. Dwight Collier, Eaward Severin Clark, M. Dwight, H. Casimir de Rham, Giraud Foster, J. K. Gracle, C. A. Munu, Joseph Milbank, C. W. Nason, H. Aymar Sands, Newton M. Shaffer, H. L. Slote, E. A. Smith, Robert Waller, Jr., H. Walter Webb, and Osgood Welsh.

W. V. KISSAM MUST PAY THE COSTS. Motion to Retax in His Wife's Suit for Separation Denied.

Lydia A. Kissam sued her husband, William V. Kissam, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for a separation and the matter was sent to a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff. The referee then handed in his bill of costs. which Mr. Kissam said was too high, and he made a motion for retaxation of the costs. The motion was denied yesterday and Mr. Kissam will have to pay the original bit. The Kissams are related to the Vanderbilts.

A Golden Wedding at Oyster Bay, L. I. OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 21.-Capt. Valentine Baylis and his wife celebrated to-night the fiftieth applyersary of their wedding. Their home, where the couple have resided for fortyone years, was thronged by relatives and friends. The Haylises have six children, all of rienas. In earlies have sax condens, an of-whom were present to-night, together with nine grandchildren.

Capt. Baylis was born at Locust Valley on Nov. 20, 1820, and his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Wilson, was born at Lattington, Long Island, on March 27, 1826, Capt. Baylis held the office of Coroner of the town from 1860 to 1887.

No Writ for Josiah J. White.

Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court has denled the application of Josiah J. White, the wealthy Brooklyn Heights merchant, for a writ of prohibition restraining Surrogate Abbott from removing him as administrator of the estate of his wife, Eliza T. White, Mr. White stated that his wife's estate was worth only \$30,000. Upon the affidavits made by Mr. White in this proceeding, and which were alleged to be untrue. Mr. White was indicated by the Grand Jury for

## Why Not a Music Box

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT!

A visit to our establishment will convince you that these delightful instruments are much lower in price than ever before. Small music boxes for children

from 25c. up. Larger sizes playing 6 to 12 TUNES, from \$6.00 Music boxes, playing any num

ber of tunes, from \$25.00 to \$1,500.00. Musical Beer Mugs, Decanters.

Albums, etc. Swiss Carvings and Cuckoo Clocks.

JACOT & SON, 89 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Open Evenings,

GREAT SALE OF

## WEBER PIANOS

By MARLIN F. HATCH, Esq., Auctioneer,

AT AUCTION,

TO-DAY 10:30 A. M. AT WEBER WAREROOMS, 108 5TH AVE.

GIFTS FOR MRS. LATHROP'S WORK. TAMSEN IN ANOTHER MESS. Clothing, Food, and Money Received-Her Treatment of the Sick,

It looked very much as if Christmas had come shead of time in Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's tiny rooms at 1 Scammel street yesterday afternoon. Several huge bundles and boxes arrived filled with food and clothing for the sick poor, among whom she is working. A large box was received from three classes of the Newark High School (Girls' Annex). It contained old table linen and cotton sheets for bandages, jams, wines, jellies, two flannel skirts, and s package of absorbent cotton. The girls wrote that they came to be interested in Mrs. La-throp's work through studying "Tanglewood Tales," by her father, in their English course, and they searched the newspapers for items

about her progress in her work. Several days ago Mrs. H. L. Einstein and a friend, representing a Jewish woman's society, called on Mrs. Lathrop and said that their members would like to make up some clothing for her poor. Mrs. Lathrop told them what was most needed, and yesterday she received a bundle from them. In it were two serge dresses for a 12-year-old girl, a warm wrapper, and three warm dresses. This society also contributed \$25 in money, and wrote saying that they would make more clothing after the holi-

Mrs. Lathrop had her first man patient yes terday. "I never intended to treat any men when I went into this work," she said, "but his was such a pitiable case of suffering that I could not refuse, though I feel that I have more than I can attend to with the women in the

could not refuse, though I feel that I have more than I can attend to with the women in the neighborhood."

"Have any doctors ever raised any objections to your work of treating cancerous patients?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes, a few have," she answered. "One physician came here and said to me: You undertake to treat these neeple without full medical knowledge. How do you dare to try to diagnose a case. Wy reply to him and all others is, I do not diagnose a case. Wy should not try to do the best I can for a person whom no doctor will ever see? If a person was drowning I would most likely jump in and try to save him, though my strength probably would not be sufficient. When the doctors come down and thoroughly care for pauper patients. I'll neave the field to them. Any one can take care of cancerous sores who has had six weeks training in a good hospital. If a patient should die while I am treating her it would be either because I had not been able to get my doctor in time, because no one could have saved her, or because the doctors from up town had not been attending her. I spent three months in the New York Cancer Hespital, at 106th street, last summer, in the chronic ward. There I took the position of under nurse, sharing in everything that was done. I learned to dress sores, and to wait upon patients at night. I never use cocaine except in extreme cases of pain, for I know its injurious effect fully, and then not without a doctor's advice, and all prescriptions of morphia are given my natients through Dr. E. Miller of Monroe sirect, who visits free of charge any one about whem I am anxious. He came to me three days after I moved here and offered his services, and sells me all medicines at the lowest positioe cost."

Mrs. Lathrep received her first contribution has evening of 550 from a "Friend" for the benefit of the hospital which she is going to ex-

lowest possible cost."

Mrs. Lathrop received her first contribution last evening of \$50 from a "Friend" for the benefit of the hospital which she is going to establish for the peer people she is working for the needs many for her every-day work, and This Sir will be glad to receive any contribu-

tions for her. So far she has received these
DIRECTLY.
Previously acknowledged
8z95 50
THROUGH THE SUN.
Previously acknowledged
For the Cancer Hospital
Total\$432 50

HAS SYMPTOMS OF RABIES,

Fears for a Maryland Boy Who Was A telegram was received at the Pasteur Institute yesterday giving information that Robert J. Henry of Waverly, Md., one of the eight Baltimore county boys who were bitten on Dec. 1 by a mad dog, had developed symptoms of hydrophobia. The boy, who is S years old, was sent to the Pasteur Institute, arriving here on Dec. 4, and for two weeks was treated by inoculations, undergoing the full course of treatment. He was badly bitten about the face, receiving several wounds on the nose and lips and a deep bite on the cheek. He returned on Dec. 18, his two weeks' treatment having been finished.

On the following day he became very restless, and on Sunday showed alarming symptoms. Two physicians were called in and diagnosed the case as hydrophobia. It was only by the greatest efforts that the boy could swallow the medicines given him. He had spasms of the throat and convulsions, and in the intervals between the spasms complained of being cold and of his ears buzzing. Once or twice he appar-

tween the spasms complained of being cold and of his ears buzzing. Once or twice he apparently tried to bite the hands of the doctors and of his father. Another symptom was the dilation of the pupils of the eyes, but there was no collecting of the saliva such as is common in rables. At the Pasteur Institute last night one of the physicians said:

"Ir. Gither will probably go to Baltimore tomorrow to see the boy, although if hydrophobia has actually set in there is little hope that anything can be done. The boy went through our regular course of treatment, but was not past the danger period, as we do not consider the national of danger until three weeks after the termination of the inoculations. If no symptoms have appeared by that time, we feel considerable confidence that there will be no trouble. The Henry boy has been gone only a few days, and I foar that his case is rables. Wounds upon the face are very dangerous, and are very frequently fatal, and quickly fatal."

It is reported from Baltimore that Conrad Eppers and Barroda Kiel, who were also brought to the institute, are suffering from severe excitoment and are showing unfavorable symptoms. This may be "meck hydrophobia," consequent upon their fright at learning of young Henry's condition. Experts in rables often meet with cases of mock hydrophobia, most of the symptoms being accurately and involuntarily shudlated, even to the spasms. It is due to the hysterical nervousness of the patient.

POLICE STATION VACATED.

Threatened to Fall In on the Men of the Church Street Squad. Just before the 8 o'clock tour last night Capt.

Westervelt of the Liberty street police station received a letter, in which it was stated that the Police Commissioners had decided to abandon his station house for the present. The pairolmen were told of the decision, and those of them who were on hand for reserve duty were sent home to sleep. The Captain ordered that all prisoners brought in during the night should be sent to the Leonard street station, and at 7 o'clock there was no one on duty in the station house except the desk Sergeant.

At yesterday's meeting of the Police Board Commissioner Grant announced that the Church street station was thence and might fall at any minute. It is thought that two-thirds of the building will have to be torn down and rebuilt. The Commissioners will try to-day to hire temporary quarters for the men of Capt. Westerveit's command. who were on hand for reserve duty were sent

Dr. Danforth to Be Tried for Arson. The physicians who examined Dr. Lloyd L. Danforth at Believue Hospital decided that he had not destroyed his mind by his over-liberal use of opiates, so the dentist, who is thought to have destroyed his business and broken up his home by his conduct, was agraigned in Harlem Court yesterday for having tried to burn his residence at 7 East 125th street on Dec. 16. He said he was under the influence of opiates at the time, and did not know what he was doing. He was held by Magistrate Crane for trial in \$2,000 ball. CORONER HOEBER INVOLVED IN

THE SHERIFF'S SCRAPE. One of Tamsen's Keepers Accused of Looks ing a Grocery in His Charge, the Goods Having Been Levied On—Coroner Rocket

Had Been Asked to Replevin Them, One of Sheriff Tameen's trusted keepers was haled yesterday to the Essex Market Court by Detective Monahan of the Eldridge street station. The keeper was Frederick Witzberg, who lives at 528 West Forty-eighth street. Witzberg is 50 years old, and, up to Sheriff l'amsen's advent in office, was a carpenter. Witzberg was charged with attempting to loot the grocery at 7 Forsyth street, in which

he was placed as keeper, and his alleged pecu-lations involve Coroner Hoeber in the matter, The store is owned by Max Valenzweig. It was recently transferred to him by his sister. Dora Valenzweig. Judgment was obtained against the latter, and when Sheriff Tamsan's deputies served the execution papers and levied on the goods, Valenzweig objected. Witzberg was placed in charge of the stock. Valenzweig, in order to protect what he comsidered his rights in the grocery, called on Coroner Hoeber to repleven the goods from the Sheriff, the Coroner being the only person who can serve such papers on the Sheriff.

The store was closed last Thursday. In order to protect his rights further, Valenzweig placed a representative named Frank Polk in the store to watch Witzberg. Polk reported the store to watch Witzberg. Polk reported to Valenzweig that Witzberg had taken in an assistant, and the pair, according to his statement, made an onslaught on the stock in the store. The police of the Eldridge street station were notified, and Detective Monahan was sent to watch the store Sunday night. He says he saw Witzberg co.ning out of the store about 11:30 o'clock with an old-fashioned valise under his arm. The detective overhauled Witzberg and examined the valise. He found a miscellaneous collection of cans of condensed milk, shoe blacking, shoestrings, clotherpins, buttons, candles, dried apples, sardines, and matches.

cellaneous collection of cans of concensed milk, shoe blacking, shoestrings, clothespins, buttons, candles, dried appies, sardines, and matches.

"What are you doing with this stuff?" asked the detective.

"That is all right. I am the keeper. Everything inside is mine at the present time," Witsberr, is alleged to have replied.

"You are my prisoner," said the detective.

"What, mer I will report you to Sheriff Tamsen, and then you will loss your shield and you will be sorry." Witzberr said.

After locking Witzberg up, the detective made an investigation. He says that the alleged flooting of the store has been a matter of common comment among the neighbors for several days mat. They say, according to the detective, that the store resembled the Barge Office on the days before a steamer from Germany discharged its living freight at Ellis Island. It is said that canvas bargs, the trunks, and carpet bage were carried by several men, when they passed in and out of the place, Some of the men wore cause of a style never before seen on the east side.

Witzberg was apparently unconcerned when arraigned before Magistrate Mott.

"You are charged with stealing goods to the value of \$1.50," said Magistrate Mott.

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"You are charged with stealing goods to the value of \$1.50," said Witzberg, "Fill give you 75 cents, "end Witzberg," "Fill give you 75 cents, "end Witzberg," "Fill give you 75 cents, "end Witzberg," "Fill give you 75 cents, "on the own to the hard," said Magistrate Mott.

"No, no, You can't do that," said Magistrate Mott.

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"No, no, You can't do that," said Magistrate Mott.

"No, no, You can't do that," said Mitzberg, as he was locked up, Lawyer, Jacob Reger, who appeared for Valeuxwieg, says that he will probably institute proceedings against the Coroner's office and Steraff Tammen for any loss his client may have sustained.

SURPLUS IN THE STATE TREASURY.

A Balance of \$4,930,040 at the Close of

ALBANY, Dec. 21.-State Comptroller James A. Roberts, on balancing his books for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1800, finds that there is a balance in the State Treasury of \$4,030,048. This is the first year since he has served as borrow money to pay the expenses of the State Government from Oct. 1 to the following February each year, when the taxes under the annual levy pour into the State Treasury. Last year he borrowed \$3,500,000, and the year be-

fore \$1,800,000. The ample surplus in the treasury at present will enable the Comptroller to carry the State Government along without borrowing a dollar until the \$11.751.837 which is to be raised under the annual tax levy provided for by the last Legislature is received by the State Treasurer in the spring.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept 30 were \$30,079,387 and the payments \$26,510,-126. The funded debt of the State amounts to \$2320 600. The taxes received from corpora-

126. The funded debt of the State amounts to \$2,320,660. The taxes received from corporations during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,165,910, and in 1895 to \$1,857,143, an increase this year of \$308,307. The amount paid as an organization tax by new companies this year was \$303,951, and in 1895 \$250,884. This shows an increase of \$244,007.

The amount of money received under the Insertiance Tax law during the past year was \$1,990,652, as against \$2,126,884 in 1895, a decrease this year of \$230,242. This decrease, however, is more than met by the increase in corporation taxes, which is \$552,044. The decrease in the amount of inheritance tax this year is due to the fact that there were no large cetates on which to assess a tax, as was the case estates on which to assess a tax, as was the case year is due to the fact that there were no large estates on which to assess a tax as was the case in 1805, when one estate, the Crouse estate of Syracuse, pad a single tax of \$150,000. The largest tax paid by any estate this year was that paid by the Renwick estate of New York.

ALLEGED COINERS ON TRIAL,

Dr." Clark Accused of Counterfeitings

Mrs. Knapp of Passing Bad Money, TREATON, N. J., Dec. 21.- In the United States District Court, before Judge Kirkpatrick, today, the trial was begun of George Sands, alias A. Johnson, Dr. Clark or Hall, and Mary Knapp alias Jane Doe or Hall, on forty indictments charging them with counterfeiting and passing silver dollars. Sands is about 65 years old, is white haired, and wears a white beard. Mrs. Knapp is about 35 and rather pretty. All day

Knapp is about 35 and rather pretty. All day in court she were a heavy black veil to conceal her features, and lifted it but once, at the request of a witness who was asked to ideatify her.

District Attorney Rice, in opening the case, said Chark or Sands met Mrs. Knapp in a faith cure e-tablishment in Buffalo. The woman was then married, but left her husband and accompanied Clark to Chicago, where they engaged in counterfeiting. They came East to Albany and Troy, and operated in towns down the Hudson River until they reached Jersey City, where they hired rooms from Mrs. Anna Waddy of 237 Warren street, pretending to be husband and wife. On July 1 Mrs. Knapp passed twelve counterfeit dollars in as many stores in Jersey City by making small purchases, taying for them with bad money, and getting the change. She was arrested on July 1 in a Hobken store. The prisoners were identified by eight alleged victims.

The case will probably occupy the remainder The case will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

